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All Korean Armed Forces Alerted For Possible American Attack

PYONGYANG, February 1 (KCNA) — The Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army issued the following report in connection with the order issued by President Kim Il Sung, the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army, to all the units of the People's Army and the entire members of the Korean People's Security Forces, the Worker-Peasant Red Guards and the Red Young Guards:

The U.S. imperialists, together with the south Korean puppet clique, are staging joint military exercises the largest in scale in history called "Team Spirit 83" with the whole area of south Korea as the main theatre in the period from February 1 to the middle of April.

According to an announcement of the enemy, army units such as units under the 6th Army, the First Army Corps Headquarters, the Seventh Infantry Division, the 82nd Airborne Landing Division in the U.S. mainland, the Western Command of the Army and the 25th Infantry Division in Hawaii, etc., the naval forces including the task force of the 7th Fleet in Yokosuka, Japan, the 3rd Naval Landing Unit in Okinawa, and the 1st Naval Flying Corps, etc. and the air forces such as the 43rd Strategic Flying Corps under the strategic air force including the Guam-based B-52 bombers and 6 flying corps under the tactical air force in the U.S. mainland, Okinawa and the Philippines, will crawl into south Korea to participate in the "Team Spirit 83" joint "military exercises" and more than 70,000 men of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces will stage together with the south Korean puppet army rehearsals of three-dimensional invading operation with the large combat forces.

Mobilised there are all the ultra-modern means of war such as various types of warships including the "Enterprise," the biggest nuclear-powered aircraft carrier of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, and various kinds of planes, missiles, artillery pieces and tanks.

The "Team Spirit 83" joint military exercises frantically perpetrated by the U.S. imperialist aggressors are an escalation of their criminal war moves against our Republic and an open military provocation harassing peace in Korea and leading the situation in our country to the brink of war.

The reckless military provocations of the U.S. imperialists are now bringing a grave danger of a new war to our country and placing our people under a critical situation in which a war may break out any moment.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors have resorted to schemings from long ago to start a new war above all in Korea in a bid to realise their wild ambition for Asian and world supremacy. These moves have now reached their climax.

Their heinous manoeuvres are timed to coincide with the ever more undisguised moves of the U.S. imperialists, Japanese militarists and south Korean puppet clique to complete the system of a triangular military alliance.

Dancing to the tune of their U.S. imperialist master in the war moves, the Chon Du Hwan military fascist clique recently went round forward units of the puppet army and cried for an early completion of the war preparations.

At this very moment the U.S. imperialists are bringing dark clouds of war towards the peaceful northern half of our Republic under the pretext of "military exercises", whereby they are foolishly attempting to threaten and blackmail our people and subdue them.

Their frantic war provocation moves against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are an intolerable challenge to the entire Korean people and a grave threat to peace in Asia and the world.

Under the grave situation today when the danger of war is approaching our country hour by hour owing to the reckless military provocations of the U.S. imperialists, the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army issued order No. 001 dated February 1, 1983, to the entire units of the Korean People's Army, all the members of the Korean People's Security Forces, the Worker-Peasant Red Guards and the Young Red Guards to enter into a semi-war state from February 1 to mid-April, the period of the enemy's joint military exercises.

This is a self-defensive measure against the U.S. imperialists' moves for the provocation of a war.

It is a legitimate right of a sovereign people to take a self-defensive measure in face of the imperialists' threat of aggression.

Our people love peace and do not want war. But we will never allow the imperialists to invade our country.

If the U.S. imperialists ignite a war, our people will turn out as one man in the struggle to defend their people's power, socialist system and inviolable motherland.

The U.S. imperialists must not miscalculate the firm determination of our people to defend their sovereignty but must act with discretion.

If they start another war in Korea in violation of the unanimous desire of our people and the world people for peace and *chajusong* (independence), they will be unable to escape an irretrievable, annihilating blow.

All the units of the Korean People's Security Forces, the Worker-Peasant Red Guards and the Young Red Guards and the entire people will get ready in full combat gear to smash in time the enemy's war moves and defend the skies, land and seas of the country and their posts like an impregnable fortress and, if the enemy provoke a war of aggression against the northern half of our Republic, they will promptly counter him and mete out a stern punishment upon him.

Nakasone-Reagan Talks Serve to Increase Danger Of War in Asia: Pyongyang

In its first official comment on the new Japanese prime minister's visit to Washington, Pyongyang said that Nakasone's U.S. visit served to increase danger of war in Asia.

In a signed commentary in Rodong Sinmun (organ of the WPK Central Committee) dated Jan. 25, Pyongyang's most authoritative paper said that the purpose of Nakasone's U.S. trip was "to make closer the U.S.-Japan military tie-up, hasten the remilitarization of Japan and step up new war preparations in Asia." (See full text of commentary on page 8)

Touching upon the fact that Nakasone did not hesitate to come out with a theory of "U.S.-Japan relations of alliance" and "common destiny", Rodong Sinmun said, "This means that he has deeply involved Japan in the United States' war policy and virtually bound Japan's destiny to the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war, urged by a foolish dream of gratifying Japan's wild ambition for reinvasion of Asia and cahoots with the U.S. imperialists."

"A rearmed, militaristic Japan heading for overseas expansion – This is a Japan the Nakasone government intends to build and the very strategic goal set at the U.S.-Japan summit this time," warned the paper.

It is a matter of common knowledge that it is the Americans' basic Asian strategy to knock into shape a triangular military alliance.

"The U.S. imperialists," Rodong Sinmun pointed out, "are making haste with the completion of this military alliance with a sinister intention to inveigle Japan's Self-Defence Forces as a military strike force in case of an 'emergency' and make Asians fight against Asians in Korea, thus gratifying their aggressive desire."

Noting that Nakasone agreed that Japan should play an active role as an agent for Americans in many areas of the Pacific and Asia, the paper said, "... Nakasone was, needless to say, motivated to do so by the aggressive ambition to stage a comeback in Asian countries and realize Japan's old dream of building a 'Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere', while committing Japan to the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy to help them in its execution.

"The binding of Japan to the U.S. war strategy by the Japanese reactionaries does no good to Japan's genuine security; it will only endanger her peace, national independence and sovereignty and increase Japan's dependence on the United States," stressed the paper.

Elsewhere, Rodong Sinmun, in the Jan. 26 signed commentary attacked Nakasone's policy speech made at the Japanese Diet.

It said in part:

"In his policy speech Nakasone underscored friendship and co-operation with the United States and the development of relations with the south Korean puppet clique and prattled that he would work to expand such relations to the whole area of Asia. Waxing quite eloquent about the 'future of the Pacific region', he hammered away at the pop-eyed cock about the viewpoint of the Japan-U.S. security system, Japan's building of high quality defence capabilities and supply of arms technique to the United States.

"These utterances are a slightly mild expression of the 'fortification of Japanese islands' and 'a new Pacific era' he has made repeatedly since his assumption of office as prime minister. But there is no change in his ulterior intention.

Now the Japanese reactionaries are working round the clock to knock into shape the U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance system. This proceeds from their attempt to use this military alliance as a military instrument in executing their expansionist policy.

(Continued on Page 8)

Nuclear Option Simpler in Korea than In Europe, Says U.S. Army Chief

The U.S. army chief said on Jan. 22 the United States would use nuclear weapons in case of Korean contingency and closer military coordination between the United States, Japan and south Korea would strengthen defence capabilities in Northeast Asia.

Speaking in a breakfast meeting with foreign and south Korean reporters at a hotel in Seoul, Gen. Meyer, U.S. army chief of staff, said when the conventional warfare efforts reached a limit where nuclear option was required, the field army commander, namely the commander of the south Korea-U.S. combined forces command, would make a recommendation to the "presidents" of the two allied countries.

"It's far simpler here than in Europe where consultations have to be made with 15 different sovereign nations," said Meyer.

Meyer's comments came soon after Japanese prime minister Nakasone Yasuhiro returned from a trip to Washington. During the visit, the new Japanese premier said the Japanese archipelago must be like "an unsinkable aircraft carrier" aimed at the Soviet Union. Much of its air power would be American.

Nakasone also visited Seoul before his U.S. trip and reached agreement on a $4 billion security-related aid package with the Seoul junta.

Referring to Japanese prime minister's recent visit to Seoul and then to Washington, Meyer described Nakasone's talks with the "leaders" in the two capitals as "an encouraging political backdrop" for close military cooperation among three nations.

Meyer said coordination among the three countries (U.S., Japan and south Korea) could result in cost savings and increased efficiency for the United States and Japan, adding, "The closer that coordination and cooperation can be, the greater the military potential."

Meyer also said U.S. military support to south Korea is more than that provided by the 2nd Infantry Division. The U.S. tactical and strategic air forces and naval forces provided backing for south Korea's armed forces.

Basic U.S. capabilities in the region will be strengthened in the coming months by improving the quality of the equipment and capabilities of the U.S. forces deployed there, he said.

Pyongyang said Nakasone's visits to Seoul and Washington were intended to complete the triangular military alliance and served to increase danger of war in Asia.

The American and south Korean forces plan to stage joint military exercise "Team Spirit 83", largest ever in history from February 1.

Rodong Sinmun, in its Jan. 24 commentary, denounced Meyer's remarks as "an outrageous challenge to and provocation against our Republic and a heinous military threat and blackmail."

It said, "This is the first time that a U.S. army brass hat flew into south Korea and openly made a nuclear threat to us. We regard this as a serious thing."

"The provocative jargon of a U.S. imperialist warmaniac cannot be construed otherwise than that the U.S. imperialists have already made preparations to unleash a nuclear war and are now watching for a chance to start it, said the paper.

By Muhammad al Missuri

"Kimilsungist Cause Admirably Carried Forward" (3)

Chapter One

Flame of Kimilsungism Blazes Up in Full Fury

(Continued from the previous issue)

Success in Every Field of Cultural Construction

Brilliant success was scored in every field of cultural construction as well.

Education quickly advanced through the struggle to implement the "Theses on Socialist Education", a great programme of socialist education.

The number of universities and colleges has increased from 129 to 170, and specialized higher schools total more than 600 with the addition of 481 new ones, and an army of over one million technicians and specialists has been trained.

In this way, Korea has now splendidly resolved the question of cadres, which is an urgent and difficult problem confronting the developing Third World countries.

This is the most precious, amazing success made by the Korean people in building a new society.

As a result of the complete introduction of universal 11-year compulsory education, all of Korea's younger generation are receiving perfect secondary education in over 4,700 primary schools and 3,100 senior middle schools until they reach the working age.

Korea is an ideal land where social equality in education has been completely realized.

Every one of the children undergoes free education, receiving from the state benefits to the tune of over 10,000 won until he or she finishes higher education. The school system and curriculum do not discriminate between urban and rural children, between the children of high-ranking officials and those of workers and farmers.

In the field of researches, major scientific and technological problems which are of great significance in the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy, have been tackled to contribute greatly to economic development.

Juche-oriented literature and art are in their heyday, blossoming out resplendently and heralding the advent of Renaissance of the 20th century.

Today, Korean literature and art are excellently performing their mission as a textbook of life and as a weapon of struggle which educates the working people in a revolutionary way and powerfully inspires them to creative efforts and to struggle to build a new life. They are loved by the people as genuine literature and art.

With the successful progress in the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, the people's material and cultural standards have considerably risen.

The per-capita national income in Korea in 1979 was 1,920 dollars.

During the 1970's the real income of workers and office employees increased 2.2 times, and that of farmers 2.3 times.

In the 1970's Korea definitely attained the level of developed countries of the world in terms of national income per head.

At present, the state is a "householder", who provides the people adequately with material conditions – food, clothing, housing and everything else. Even the centuries-old tax system has been abolished.

Health service for the people has developed with rapidity. In 1979 the number of hospital beds for every 10,000 persons of the population was 120, and doctors 23.3. The mortality rate for every 1,000 persons decreased from 20.8 in the pre-liberation year to 4.4 in 1979, and the average life span of the people was 73 years or 35 years longer.

Korea, today, is a people's paradise, indeed.

The Korean people are now enjoying freedoms and rights to the full as masters of the state and society, and they are equitably well-off, free from all worries.

All these successes which Korea achieved in the 1970's are really amazing; they were attained when many countries in the world were undergoing serious political and economic crises and social confusion.

I am sure that the 1970's will always be remembered as a period of historic turn in the annals of the glorious cause of Kimilsungism.

Bright Lodestar that Sparkles above Homeland of Kimilsungism

How did the historic change come about in Korea in the 70's of this century?

The history of the international working-class movement records the periods attended with great socio-economic changes effected in a number of countries through vigorous struggles under correct programmes.

These changes were, without exception, closely associated with the emergence of great leaders and their effective leadership.

The Korean revolution which started when the great leader President Kim Il Sung raised high the torch of Juche, bearing the destiny of his country and people on his shoulders as a leader at the age of around 20, has covered a long period of over 50 years.

Each year of the glorious annals has been a year of trailblazing, replete with hardships and trials no leader in the world had ever experienced.

Human history has never seen, or no country has ever produced, an equal of the respected great leader President Kim Il Sung who authored the great idea and has been undeviatingly leading the revolution from victory to victory, hewing out the thorny path without precedent, on the strength of his iron will, oceanic calibre and magnanimity, ennobling communist morality and devotion to the people.

Needless to say, the historic changes which took place in Korea in the 70's, like those brought about on the road of realizing the cause of Kimilsungism in the previous years, were the brilliant results of the outstanding, seasoned leadership of the respected President Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and construction.

In this period, too, the respected President Kim Il Sung, the great strategist, proved his extraordinary intelligence and outstanding leadership by working out correct policies in keeping with the changing situation at home and abroad and wisely leading the entire people to carry them out in any adversity.

No words or writings would be enough to express all his care and painstaking efforts exerted in the cause of Juche in the 1970's.

Though he needed rest in his age, he gave on-the-spot guidance without a day's respite throughout the decade, travelling all parts of the country and leading the people to bring about miraculous successes and innovations ceaselessly in the revolution and construction.

One of the most significant and brilliant exploits he performed in the 1970's was that he not only saw the present prospects of the revolution but also looked far into the future and thus laid a solid organizational and ideological basis on which to carry forward the cause of Kimilsungism down through generations.

Consummating the leader's revolutionary cause by carrying it forward through generations is the law of the development of the communist movement itself.

The building of a communist society where complete independence is ensured for the working masses is a historic task requiring a long period of time, rather than the lifetime of a single generation.

It implies deep-going socio-economic changes; it is a gargantuan task no man has ever undertaken.

Replacement of one generation by another will continue in carrying out the long-drawn-out cause of the revolution. This is an immutable law.

This is the very reason why there arises the inevitable question of inheritance of the revolutionary cause.

Inheritance of the revolutionary cause initiated by the leader is a fundamental question which affects the destiny of the revolution, which decides whether it is carried out or given up halfway.

If this question is to be solved correctly, an outstanding successor to the leader's revolutionary cause, who is capable of carrying it forward to completion, must be chosen.

The history of the international communist movement which covers a period of more than one century gives us serious lessons in this regard. Inheriting the leader's cause is not a mere theoretical question; it is a very urgent question concerning many people's destiny.

The Korean revolution was no exception on this very important question, which was on the order of the day.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung who pioneered the cause of Kimilsungism and has led it along the road of brilliant victory in Korea is greeting his 70th birthday before long.

A large number of adherents to Kimilsungism, revolutionaries and fighters in the world, therefore, were watching in silence how the question was being solved, a question remaining unsolved in the international communist movement and involving serious lessons.

The Korean revolution has given a brilliant answer to this urgent question by acclaiming the intelligent leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

During my recent visit to Korea, I inspected a number of places and met and talked with many people. From various facts I learnt in this course I felt great admiration for the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il. I was convinced that he is possessed with flawless personality of a great leader – unusual acumen, distinguished leadership, noble morality required to carry forward the cause of great Kimilsungism to consummation.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il has long been in charge of all Party and state affairs, directly helping the great leader President Kim Il Sung and making immortal historic contributions to the cause of Kimilsungism through his tireless ideological and theoretical activities and seasoned, energetic leadership.

The historic changes in the Korean revolution in the 70's are attributable to the wise leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il as well as the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

All his guidance is devoted to leading the cause of great Kimilsungism to completion by embodying the President's idea and leadership and advancing the revolution to victory as the President plans and intends.

That precisely explains how the Korean revolution has been able to win one victory after another along the straight road indicated by Kimilsungism, free from any deviations and setbacks.

Also for this very reason, the Korean people have been able to make continual innovations and uninterrupted advance without any stagnation or marking time, and the whole society is vibrant with revolutionary stamina.

This is a sure guarantee for the bright future of Kimilsungism.

Korea, indeed, had another great fortune in the 70's of this century. That was the bright rise of the great lodestar.

Chapter Two

Brilliant Image of Preeminent Kimilsungist Thinker and Theoretician

Practice devoid of theory is bound to fall a victim to spontaneity and blindness.

The revolutionary struggle of the working class for independence and all historic movements of the masses can only advance along the straight road of victory with purposefulness when they are guided by a scientific ideology and revolutionary theory.

The leader of the working class and successors to his cause must have an unusual ability to scientifically size up and generalize the law of historical development, the aspirations of the masses and the experience of revolutionary struggles as well as sagacity with which to grasp the requirements of the times and revolution and map out scientific revolutionary policies, strategy and tactics.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung, the most preeminent thinker and theoretician of our time, rejected dependence on others and dogmatic attitudes towards existing theories already in his early years of revolutionary activity. He authored the great Juche idea on the basis of his gifted, deep insight into Korea's geographical location, specific features of her historical development, the lessons of her nationalist and early communist movements and the requirements of the world's revolutionary movement which was at a new stage of progress.

Over the 50-odd long years of his leadership to the Korean revolution ever since, he has by a ceaseless creative activity crystallized the Juche idea into a great ideological and theoretical integrity of worldwide significance. This is his immortal contribution to the history of human thought.

There have been a large number of thinkers and theoreticians in the world, but few have ever added such a profound, great ideology and theory to the treasure house of human thoughts as the respected President Kim Il Sung has done.

The revolutionary ideology and theory of the working class are a creative doctrine which must be continuously developed and enriched in keeping with the changes in socio-historical conditions and with progress in the revolution.

To carry forward the revolutionary cause to consummation means to keep in bloom the revolutionary thought of the leader who paved the way for revolution.

In Korea today the great leader President Kim Il Sung's revolutionary thought and theory are being brilliantly carried forward and enriched by the sagacious Comrade Kim Jong Il gifted with intelligence and unusual insight.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il is an outstanding thinker and theoretician of Kimilsungism. He is unremittingly enriching immortal Kimilsungism, himself being its personification.

Superb Intelligence

An outstanding thinker and theoretician founds great ideas and theories and enriches them for his unusual acumen and insight.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, a thinker and theoretician of great Kimilsungism, has long since carried on energetic ideological and theoretical activities, endowed with gifted wisdom and rare perspicacity which nobody can match.

He took the first step of his life in the tempest of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and nurtured his resourcefulness and intelligence, not lulled by a calm lullaby but cherishing in his heart a song of struggle, a song of revolution, as he spent his childhood.

His boyhood was a period of glorious days when he strove to firmly establish the revolutionary world outlook of Juche and perfect his qualities as an outstanding leader in the difficult and complex class struggle for the building of a new society in Korea, in the fierce war fought against the U.S. imperialist invaders and in the titanic struggle of socialist revolution and socialist construction creating world-startling miracle and model.

Illustrious thoughts and theories are considered to be products of extraordinary wisdom. By the way, this wisdom is endowed by nature and sheds its radiance gradually with the growth of the person in question.

Teachers who were in charge of the education of the young and sagacious Comrade Kim Jong Il say with deep emotion that he was unusually clever and possessed of superb intellect from his childhood.

Already from his early days, he used to see a thing or a phenomenon with his uncommon power of observation, analysis and judgement, persistently delving into it to grasp its essence.

(To be continued)

Building of Socialist Economy and Its Development (22)

VI. National Finance and Banking System

3. Nature and Functions of Socialist State Bank

(Continued from the No. 1,122 issue of The People's Korea)

President Kim Il Sung stated on the nature of the socialist state bank as follows:

"In the socialist state the bank is the state organ for the financial control of each section of the national economy. The bank has to apply control by the *won* to the management of each organ and enterprise and it must control financial affairs so that the state budget may be accomplished steadily." ("On the Problems of Socialist Economic Management 2", the Publishing House of the Workers' Party of Korea)

The socialist state bank, the manager of the National Treasury, is the control agency of national finance. It takes part in the management improvement of each economic agency and state enterprise and guarantees the accomplishment of the state budget and the effective utilization of state funds. The bank, centering itself on all sorts of currency circulation of the state, organizes direct monetary transactions among agencies and state enterprises and controls their management, including the supply of floating funds or capital construction funds and payment and loaning of wage funds. The bank is the backbone state organ of money calculation and control. This is attributed to the situation in which only through the bank, the monetary fund circulation of the state reflecting the planned distribution of commodities in the process of reproduction is carried on.

The socialist state bank has the following function to perform.

1. To supply funds for the development of the national economy,
2. To centralize control on the net income of the society produced by enterprises within the state sector,
3. To mobilize the various sorts of idle funds and utilize them rationally,
4. To adjust money circulation and control by the *won*.

To supply funds to the enterprises within the state sector is the most important function of the socialist state bank. Fund guarantee and control for the reproduction process are the main content of this function. The supply of state funds are divided into the capital construction funds and floating funds.

It is also an important function of the bank to mobilize idle funds and to lead them to the enterprise in need of short-term funds.

As long as commodity-money relations remain and currency fulfils its function as a means of payment, credit unavoidably exists even in a socialist state. By idle funds are meant distributed funds of co-operative farms and common accumulated funds before their annual settlement of accounts, rents on and depreciation of the fixed assets of each co-operative enterprise and cash income of workers. Credit organs concentrate these funds in the form of bank accounts, insurance dues and deposits. Credit is accompanied by interest. But interest in the socialist state is not part of surplus value unlike interest in the capitalist state, nor does it represent relations of exploitation. It is part of the national income (net income concentrated on the National Treasury and that of enterprises within the state sector) and is no other than a means by which to stimulate a maximum mobilization of idle funds and its rational utilization. The Government of the DPRK regards loans as supplementary, limits their scale and regards direct supply of funds as the main source of funds.

Control by the won (management by currency) is also one of the important functions of the socialist state bank. Control by the *won* menas control on the management of enterprises or agencies through deliberate application of money relations.

It is purpose of control by the *won* to correctly check the rational utilization of monetary fund assets in each enterprise through on a half year or a full year basis, by completely controlling all monetary transactions. In this way, the productivity of each enterprise and the utilization rate of equipment can be improved, the standard of consumption per unit of raw material, energy and material (the standard of material consumption*) can be lowered and the growth of net social income can be ensured. The DPRK is rationally operating this control by the *won* (including control by the *won* in the financial sector) and giving priority to political work with the working people.

*The standard of material consumption—The planned standard for the consumption of raw materials and other supplies for the production of unit product or for the completion of unit work.

To planfully organize money circulation and to maintain the stability of currency are important function of the socialist state bank.

Money circulation in the socialist state corresponds to the movement process of material production based on socialist ownership and it is an indispensable component of a planned national economy. Money circulation should be regulated in a planned way, as the state already decides in a planned way on the production and distribution quantities of goods and the standard prices of commodities, which determine the quantity of money circulation. Money circulation is classified in a planned way into the two forms; one is cash circulation among socialist state enterprises related to the rule of consumer goods and cash circulation among people themselves through the peasant market, and other is non-cash circulation among socialist state enterprises or state organs.

The stability of socialist currency is based on the guarantee of commodity supply – quantitative and qualitative supply of commodities to meet demands – and on the planned arrangement of money circulation by the state bank.

The nature of currency is defined according to the mode of production of a given society. In the socialist state, where the working people are the masters of society characterized by public ownership of the means of production, currency, whose function as an equivalent is limited, is utilized in a planned way for the systematic development of the national economy and improvement of the people's livelihood. Socialist currency performs its function as an intermediary in the planned distribution of products. It exists as a means of the economic connection between town and country-side and as a means of realizing the socialist principle of distribution and planning, calculation and control of the national economy. In socialist society, the function of currency as a measure of value is applied purposefully on a limited scale and its general, direct exchangeability, too, is realized in a limited way planfully. As to gold itself, in the DPRK the metal contents of money has no realistic significance, and gold accomplishes its role only as world currency in international transactions.

The DPRK organizes its banking system independently in conformity with the above-mentioned nature and functions of the bank.

The banking system is classified as follows:

DPRK CENTRAL BANK

This controls money fund circulation and plays a leading role in it.

1. To issue bank notes according to the decision of the Central People's Committee and systematically organize cash circulation on a national scale,
2. To organize non-cash settlement of accounts among national organs, state enterprises, co-operative enterprises,
3. To manage the National Treasury; state budget revenues and outlays including transaction earnings, earnings of enterprises within the state sector,
4. To supply and control capital construction funds, repair fund and working funds to state organs and enterprises,
5. To supply wage funds to state organs and enterprises and control them,
6. To register the fixed assets of all sectors of the national economy and to perform day-to-day control on the upkeep and utilization of these assets,
7. To control precious metals for currency,
8. To give guidance to the Foreign Trade Bank.

DPRK INDUSTRIAL BANK

This is of special significance for the process of implementing the Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question; extending financial guidance to and controlling co-operative farms. It carries out the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions (three revolutions) in the countryside and boosts the level of agrarian management to that of industrial management.

1. To supply funds to state organs and enterprises in the each sector of the national economy,
2. To manage national insurance business; this means insurance for propriety possessed by co-operative organisations and personal propriety (mainly livelistock) and life insurance. The Industrial Bank gives guidance to international insurance management which is undertaken by the DPRK International Insurance,
3. To manage deposits and personal domestic remittances; the sorts of deposits are ordinary deposits, the ordinary deposits accompanied by a lottery system and time deposits. Deposits are managed by the branches of the Industrial Bank and savings-banks under its control, by the savings-agencies of each organ, enterprises, or by co-operative farms and post offices,
4. To manage, guide and control money transaction with co-operative farms.

DPRK FOREIGN TRADE BANK

This specializes in the settlement of accounts in foreign trade transactions under the control of the Central Bank.

1. To undertake the settlement of accounts related to foreign trade transactions and non-foreign trade transactions,
2. To manage foreign currencies, to implement foreign trading plans and control the acquisition of payments in foreign currencies.

4. Establishment of Socialist Banking System

After the Aug. 15 liberation, President Kim Il Sung liquidated the colonial financial system and nationalized banking business as he had already suggested in the 10-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland founded on May 5, 1936.

First of all, in December 1945, an accounting department was organized within the Pyongyang Branch of the Ex-Korea Bank*. In January 1946, the North Korea Central Bank was established, capitalized at one hundred million *won*. Also in April 1946, the North Korea Farmers' Bank was set up with a capitalization of three hundred million *won*. Farmers invested 77.6 per cent of this capital.

*The Ex-Korea Bank – The Korea Bank established in August 1911, was managed and controlled by the Japanese Finance Ministry.

The nationalization of banking was stipulated in Article 9 of the 20-Point Platform proclaimed on June 3rd, 1946, and in August that year, was put in practice according to the Law on the Nationalization of Industries.

In November 1946, the North Korea Central Bank started functioning.

It was under control of the Financial Bureau of the North Korean Provisional People's Committee and the public prosecutors' office. On Nov. 12, 1946, savings-agencies were added to post offices. (Later, they were incorporated into the Financial Bureau) and in December that year, an insurance system was started.

After the democratic reform, production was rapidly increased and commodity circulation enlarged. This situation demanded the stability of currency.

In that period, in north Korea, in addition to Soviet army notes and Ex-Korea Bank notes, "Korea Bank Notes" and false currencies issued unlimitedly by the reactionaries entrenched in south Korea were partially used, and vicious merchants and speculators took colossal quantities of merchandise to the south, so that commodity distribution in the north Korean market was disrupted. This situation threatened the people's living. To make the matter worse, the financial and banking agencies of north Korea, which had just started functioning, and had no organ to issue notes, had barely enough for state management economic development and transactions in consumer goods. Thus, on Dec. 1, 1947, "a decision on the issue of new currency in north Korea and the exchange of present currencies with new currency" was proclaimed to liquidate the old currencies and false currencies, and to establish an independent monetary system.

Article 5 of the former constitution adopted in September 1949 provided for the nationalization of banking and Article 55 stated "the organization of the currency and credit system is the duty of the Cabinet." The democratic financial and banking system was finally established by law.

In January 1950, the National Construction Fund Bank was instituted in order to meet an increased demand for capital construction funds and a cost-accounting system introduced into enterprises.

During the Korean War, the Central Bank was put under the direct control of the Cabinet and the field bank was established within it, which was in charge of budgets and settlement of accounts for cash guarantee on the front. A nationwide savings campaign and a money donation campaign enlarged the revenue of the Central Bank even under wartime conditions and ensured its loan extensions.

During the 3-Year Plan for economic rehabilitation after the war, bank lending increased by a large margin. By the end of 1956, lendings by the Central Bank showed a 41-fold advance over 1946, those by the Farmers' Bank a 89-fold gain and the Construction Fund Bank a 9.7-fold increase over 1953. 80.2 per cent of the lendings were to the state sector, 18.5 per cent to co-operatives and 1.3 per cent to private enterprises.

The socialist transformation of private commerce, industry and agriculture was completed by August 1958, the historical mission of the Farmers' Bank was accomplished. Thus, in October 1958, the Farmers' Bank was reorganized into the DPRK Farmers' Bank managed with state funds. By the reorganization of this bank, all kinds of banks in the DPRK were nationalized.

After the establishment of the socialist relations of production, in keeping with an increase in commodity circulation and price reduction, the strengthened financial basis and accumulated material reserves, a currency denomination was carried out in 1959. The former 100 *won* was made new 1 *won* (100 *jon*) and 10 *jon*, 5 *jon* and 1 *jon* coins were issued. By the denomination, money circulation and calculation were more rationalized and the value of the *won* in external trade was also more raised. That denomination was carried out in such a one week by means of unlimited exchange of all circulating currency. (20 years after that or in 1979, a denomination was carried out again.)

During the 5-Year Plan, bank credit played its role. The loan balance grew 2.8 times in 1960 the 1956 figures; that for heavy industry grew 17 times and agricultural co-operatives 4.8 times. In particular, agricultural co-operatives were partially exempted from repayment of loans according to Cabinet decision No. 4 (March 28, 1960). The cash revenue of people increased, with the savings balance at the end of 1960 grew 5.1 times the 1956-end figure.

(To be continued)

Seoul's Economy Continues to Suffer from Deepening Recession, No Cure Expected

Seoul's economic planners smile in their sleeves at Prime Minister Nakasone's 24-hour trip to south Korea, saying that his trip will help it recover from a three-year-long recession thanks to an agreement on a $4 billion economic package.

Although Mr. Nakasone didn't specify details of the loan agreement, foreign economic observers here believe that the package is the same as reported at the end of last year: $1.85 billion over seven years in yen-dominated low-interest loans; and $2.15 billion in Japanese Export-Import Bank credits.

However, south Korea's economic crisis has become more acute than ever before and Japan's loan aid will have hardly any effect on its economic recovery.

The OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) at the end of last year warned West European countries and Japan that south Korea was in danger of being declared a "defaulter." The Paris-based international economic organization pointed out that south Korea's foreign debts as of the end of last year had grown to $38 billion. The Jan. 10 issue of the Time magazine estimated Seoul's service payment for this year at $15.7 billion.

Export, Seoul's key factor for "economic growth," is in doldrums and its international balance of payments position is getting worse.

Non-stop inflation also threatens the economy. The Chon junta's moves to stimulate the economy, including sharp cuts in interest rates and increased money supply, can only rekindle the rampant inflation of two years ago.

The vast financial scandal involving Gen. Chon's family has claimed numbers of corporate victims, resulting in the insolvencies of three big and over 150 small-medium-sized enterprises.

Foreign borrowings and investments by foreigners, originally intended to overcome the continuing economic difficulty, are now mostly funneled to cover repayment of principal sums and interest payments on old loans.

South Korea has been advised by leading U.S. and West European banks to forgo requests for new long-term commercial credits until the financial community of the world gets over its jitters about Mexico's near-default.

In face of these unstable economic factors, the junta of Gen. Chon at the outset of this year was compelled to announce a scale-down of projects envisaged in its "fifth five-year social and economic development plan" originally started in January 1981.

Possible "Defaulter"

The global economy is sitting on a debt bomb. Last August, Mexico announced that it could not come up with interest payments on its $80 billion debt. Soon thereafter, Brazil declared that it was unable to meet payments on its $87 billion borrowings. At the beginning of January Brazil told its foreign creditors that it would not make $446 million interest payments on principal sums, due in January. Argentina, too, is also making headlines in this respect.

Amid the world-wide debt-bomb threat, the OECD at the end of last year revealed that the aggregate of Seoul's outstanding foreign loans rose to $38 billion last year and that it ranked third as a debtor nation following Brazil ($87 billion) and Mexico ($80 billion).

Japan's economic daily Nihon Keizai Shimbun in its January 10 issue reported OECD's warning given the governments of the U.S., West Germany, France, the Great Britain and Japan.

The paper said: "As a serious recession is stalking in both the developed and developing nations of the world, the four gargantuan debt-burden nations, including south Korea, will further delay investments in many industries. In addition, mainly due to stagnant export, the four countries sharply increased borrowings from private Western banking institutions at the end of last year."

The financial daily cited an official of Japan's Ministry of Finance as saying, "Nakasone's sudden decision to visit Korea is related to the OECD's warning."

The Jan. 10 issue of the Time magazine also warned, "South Korea ($36 billion) . . . , is being closely watched."

South Korea's foreign debts as of the end of 1981 had grown to 54.7 percent of its GNP in the same year, reaching $33 billion against $61.1 billion GNP, (according to a report by the Korea Traders Association, Jan. 2, 1982) $33 billion in outstanding foreign loans show a 10-fold increase over $3,549 million in 1972.

One of the problems south Korea faces now is that its foreign borrowings, which are normally supposed to finance economic expansion and improve equipment, mostly cover requirements of principal repayment and interest payments on old loans.

Last year, Seoul paid $6,100 million in principal and interest payments — $3,900 million in interest payments, 53 percent of the total foreign borrowings last year, and $2,100 million in principal payments. And the per capita burden of foreign debts was $153. (Jan. 15, The Hanguk Ilbo).

The effort to induct more foreign loans was not successful last year. At the beginning-of last year, the south Koreans revealed their plan to secure a total of $3.3 billion foreign loans — $2.4 billion in public loans and $900 million in commercial loans.

However, as of the end of last year, the amount secured was about $909 million, broken down into $600 million in public loans and $309 million in commercial loans. This figure is equal to only 36 percent of the $3.3 billion foreign borrowings targeted by the south Koreans. (The Jan. 8, The Hanguk Ilbo)

In accordance with "the fifth five-year social and economic development plan," Seoul requested $37.6 billion in foreign loans during the plan period. Therefore, south Korea tries to seek $7.4 billion in credits every year from the IECOK (International Economic Consultative Organization for Korea) member nations. However, this effort hit a snag when the IBRD (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) warned in its report to the IECOK 12th general meeting held in Paris on July 6, last year that south Korea should lower its projected annual growth rate.

Inactive Export

Seoul's exports have been sagging since September 1981. LC arrivals, since that month, have run below the previous year's level excepting for December 1981, which was marked out as a month for "emergency operations for increased export."

The Korean Traders Association (KTA) revealed gloomy statistics on dull exports in a report made at the end of last year. The report said, "(south) Korean exports faltered further in November (last year), making two from-bad-to-worse statistical records."

First, the report said November exports marked a 12.9 percent drop from the same month of the previous year, the biggest monthly decline last year. Second, LC arrivals in the same month turned to a minus 4.1 percent growth after a thin tally in October (last year).

According to the KTA tally, south Korean exports in November last amounted to only $1,358 million, marking the biggest monthly decline.

Its performance in last November represented the third monthly decline rate last year, following a minus 5.7 percent growth in June and a minus 6.1 percent in July.

The KTA tally added that LC arrivals in November last amounted to $1,245 million, compared with the highest $1,746 million in last March. Except October, all months marked a minus growth in LC arrivals.

As for the reasons of this stagnancy, the south Koreans cited global recession and higher interest rates. Of course, those factors have contributed to its export dullness. However, as many foreign economic experts say, "the fragility of its industrial structure is much to blame." (The Chosun Ilbo, June 17, last year)

The quality of domestic products is not good due to low productivity and technology. Unless low-priced, south Korean products do not sell on foreign markets.

*The textile industry, south Korea's largest export industry, is still experiencing one of the worst years in its history.

Textiles have accounted for almost 30 percent of its total exports last year. As of the end of last year, textile shipments totaled $6.1 billion, down $1 billion from the earlier projection. The figure also represented a $300 million decline from the previous year's performance. Prices of south Korea's export goods have fallen about 10 percent in many cases, a reflection of weak demand abroad.

Last year was the first year when south Korea saw a minus growth in export: From 1967 to 1977 its export registered an annual average growth rates of 35 percent. After that year its growth in export slowed down to 31 percent in 1978, 13 percent in 1979 and 11 percent in 1980. Only in 1981, export rose 23 percent to $6.3 billion, mainly due to "unusual demand" from Libya, China, Iran and Iraq. However, this demand died last year.

*In the first 11 months of last year, exports of light industrial goods amounted to $8,527 million, down 7.1 percent from the corresponding period of the previous year.

*Timepiece exports reached $197 million last year, down 6.8 percent from the preceding year, according to a tally by a business association. (The Dong-A Ilbo, Jan. 14)

Adverse Effect of Loan Scandal

The multi-billion money market scandal revealed a weakness of the loan financial structure – Many big and small-medium-sized corporations have been heavily dependent on the flourishing private loan market.

More than 28,000 small-medium-sized companies borrowed 375 billion won ($520.8 million) from the curb market in 1981. The actual size of the market is not disclosed, but its funds are estimated at around 1.2 trillion won, accounting for more than a quarter of the narrowly restricted money supply which is, at present, close to 4 trillion won.

Under these circumstances, many small-and medium sized companies are already deeply in dept and simply don't have any collaterals to offer to the banks.

Low Operation

In addition, last year small-medium-sized companies continued to produce at extremely low operation rallies.

A survey conducted by the Korea Federation of Small Business (KFSB) on August 30 last year, only 19,564 firms, accounting for 72 percent of the 27,172 firms surveyed, were operating normally. (The Chung-Ang Ilbo, Sep. 1)

The survey said that a total of 4,619 firms or 17.4 percent of the firms covered were reducing their operations and 6.6 percent (1,793 firms) were closed temporarily or permanently.

New Loans Delayed

Seoul's some bankers, of late, have expressed concern that south Korea may face a major problem this year because U.S. and other capitalist nations' regional banks are taking less interest in participating in major loan syndications. They also worry that in 1983 south Korea will be borrowing a relatively large amount of money to pay back principal sums rather than borrowing for productive enterprises.

Of late, south Korea, the largest borrower among Asia's developing countries, is feeling some of the fallout from the last year's financial crisis in Mexico. Seoul's creditworthiness is being questioned seriously.

In effect, south Korea's monetary authorities and the major banks have agreed to a temporary delay in arranging further credits last year. (The Dong-A Ilbo, Oct. 10, last year)

The last Oct. 13 issue of the Asian Wall Street Journal said, "They (south Korea's major creditors) foresee difficulties in attracting funds from smaller banks if Korea reenters the market too soon after the Mexican scare."

Massive Trade Deficit With Japan

South Korea's massive trade deficit with Japan is likely to take a long time to be whittled down. This was revealed on January 12

(Continued on page 5)

Exports & LC Arrivals in 1982

(Unit: $1 mil.; compared with corresponding periods (months) of last year)

		Exports		L/C Arrivals	
		Amount	Increase rate	Amount	Increase rate
'81	1/4	4,518	19.7	4,786	23.7
	2/4	5,461	29.6	4,570	28.8
	3/4	5,544	22.2	3,890	2.1
	4/4	5,471	9.9	4,434	-2.4
'82	1/4	4,829	6.9	4,428	-7.5
	2/4	5,485	0.4	4,209	-7.9
	3/4	5,486	2.6	3,554	-8.6
	Jan.-Nov.	19,690	2.8	14,625	-8.5
'82	Jan.	1,452	3.6	1,299	-8.1
	Feb.	1,595	11.6	1,403	-8.4
	Mar.	1,783	5.6	1,726	-6.2
	Apr.	1,783	0.2	1,425	-18.6
	May	1,882	7.5	1,382	-1.3
	June	1,820	-5.7	1,393	-1.2
	July	1,808	-6.1	1,260	-5.7
	Aug.	1,830	3.8	1,109	-18.1
	Sept.	2,048	10.4	1,185	-1.3
	Oct.	2,333	13.9	1,190	0.4
	Nov.	1,358	-12.9	1,245	-4.1

(From the Jan. 13 issue of The Korea Times)

S. Korean Cartoons

東亞戲評 白寅泰

'The boil on my back keeps on swelling.'

THE DONG-A ILBO
JAN. 3, '83

中央漫評 朴基禎

'The day is drawing in...'

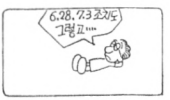
THE CHUNG-ANG ILBO
NOV. 30, '82

안다니신생 심심한.

THE KWANGJU ILBO,
AUGUST 6, '82

"The Kwangju area development plan should be revised."

"The Seoul subway construction plan should also be revised."



"The June 28 and July 3 measures should also be...."

"It's too hot this summer to do anything."

Seoul's Economy

(Continued from Page 4)

in a meeting held between south Korea's finance minister Kang Gyong-Sik and his Japanese counterpart Takeshita Noboru.

In the meeting, the Japanese finance minister said, "The trade imbalance will take time to be redressed." He also said that south Korea was urgently required to improve its industrial structure and economic environment.

Since 1966, Japan has enjoyed a huge surplus totaling $23,730 million in its trade with south Korea.

The total current account deficit is believed by experts to have exceeded the $8.0 billion mark at the end of last year.

Consumer Prices Up 4.8 Percent

Consumer prices had risen 4.8 percent last year. A tally by the Economic Planning Board on December 25 disclosed that the last December consumer price index had topped 132.3 on a scale of 100 for 1980.

The figure represented a 1.1 percent and a 4.8 percent increase, respectively, over the preceding month and the 1981 year-end.

Non-food goods prices, the tally shows, had increased 7.1 percent last year. By item, vegetable prices jumped by 13.1 percent, and fruits by 8 percent.

The statistics also showed that meat prices had soared a 11.9 percent increase and dried fish 17.4 percent.

Low Wages

The ever-worsening living conditions of south Korean workers find expression in the steady decrease of their real wages in reverse proportion to the increasing living cost.

The monthly minimum living co. of an urban family with five mouths rose from over 457,900 won ($1 is approximately 740 won) in 1981 to nearly 500,000 won last year.

Contrary to this, the wages of workers are incomparably low due to the low wage policy of the Chon junta.

Even according to statistics released by the Economic Planning Board at the end of last year, 94 percent of the workers are living on meager wages far less than the minimum living cost.

In particular, 74 percent of the fiber workers are monthly paid no more than 100,000 won, one-fifth of the minimum living cost.

Over 200,000 Workers Thrown Out of Employment

The real income of workers is on the steady decrease, owing to price hikes and heavy taxes imposed by the Chon junta.

According to figures made public by the Office of Labor at the end of last year, the real wages of workers dropped 16.2 percent in 1981 and 25 percent in 1982 from the previous year, respectively.

More than 200 enterprises in south Korea had to ring out last year without paying wages to their workers.

Over two hundred thousand workers were thrown out of employment when some 40 relatively big enterprises including the Chungju Fertilizer Co., the Taesong Lumber Mill Co. and the Kwangyong Lumber Mill Co. in Pusan and a large number of minor enterprises became insolvent or curtailed operations last year due to the continued business depression.

"Fifth Five-Year Social & Economic Development Plan" Snags

Facing economic difficulties, the Chon junta drastically cut the scale or put off projects envisaged in the "fifth five-year social and economic development plan" which it had put forward with much ado as one for "an economic leap." As a result, the junta had to postpone or give up 33 investment projects.

The south Koreans were constrained to largely revise their "investment plans" in face of the acute fiscal shortage, with foreign loans jumping sharply and the depression prolonged. This indicates that the "economic plan" is facing a total callapse.

Such being the situation, the Chon junta had no alternative but to totally revise the "economic development plan."

NYT:

Seoul Opposition Leader Asks End of Ban of 580 Politicians

Mr. Kim Young Sam, the former head of the banned New Democratic Party, in a telephone interview with a Tokyo correspondent of The New York Times, urged Gen. Chon lift a ban on some 580 politicians at once and restore freedom of the press.

Introduced here is a gist of the article run in the December 29, last year, issue of the paper which was entitled "Seoul Opposition Leader Asks End of Ban on 580 Politicians":

A prominent opposition leader has urged that the South Korean Government lift a ban on some 580 politicians at once to restore "elementary freedoms and democracy to the people of South Korea."

The head of the banned New Democratic Party, Kim Young Sam, who was reached by telephone at his home where he has been under house arrest for the last seven months, also urged that President Chun Doo Hwan restore freedom of the press.

"That is fundamental," he said. "We have to have a free press in my country. That is where everything begins. It is an essential of any democracy."

Mr. Kim's comments came a day after the release from prison of Kim Dae Jung, his sometime ally and sometime rival in politics.

After the murder of President Park Chung Hee in October 1979 the two Kims were seen as possible successors. Kim Young Sam was widely viewed as being in the strongest position to gain the presidency, with Kim Dae Jung as his closest rival.

No election was held. When Mr. Chun, then an army general, seized power in May 1980, he had Kim Dae Jung arrested and prosecuted on sedition charges and had Kim Young Sam confined to his home. President Chun later banned the existing political parties and disqualified some 580 politicians and National Assembly members from public life until 1988, when his seven-year term is to end.

Kim Young Sam was released from house arrest after a year and then confined to his home again seven months ago.

"It's now more than a decade since we had free elections under a passable charter," an aide to Mr. Kim said. "We should not let year-end euphoria over Kim Dae Jung's welcome release obscure elementary difficulties here."

He asserted that without free elections and a press free from Government control there could be "no democracy nor a resemblance of a free society."

"Take the fact that it has never been reported in the Korean press that I am under house arrest," he said. "What kind of liberty do the media actually enjoy?"

"The newspapers in Seoul are packed with distortions day by day," he said, "and the trouble is that when rumors take hold, no one knows what to believe."

The banned politician lives in a two-story home on a hill in Seoul. The modern house is on a narrow road that has been sealed off by the Agency for National Security Planning and by the police. No one is allowed to enter or leave Mr. Kim's home apart from his wife and one or two members of the domestic staff.

"Looking out of my window now there are 40 men out there," Mr. Kim said. "Forty men or more, sometimes with their big buses, blocking the road."

"No one has ever explained to me what this house arrest is about, what its aim is nor the reason for it," he said.

In the telephone interview, Mr. Kim also said Kim Dae Jung should be allowed to return to South Korea after receiving medical treatment in the United States and to recommence political activities along with other banned politicians.

Koguryo Painters' Contribution To Development of Asuka Culture of Japan

Koreans, who came to Japan during the Three-Kingdom period (the mid-1st century B.C.—the end of the 7th century A.D.), exerted a great influence on cultural and technical development in the period of ancient burial mounds in Japan (the end of the 3rd century or the beginning of the 4th century—the 7th century).

In particular, they played an important role in Japan's cultural development in the Asuka period. (In the Asuka period culture efflorescd, centering on the Asuka area, Nara Prefecture, from 538 to 645)

Artists from Koguryo (one of the Three Kingdoms of Korea in those days) made a contribution to the development of Japanese painting in the period.

The following are some of the excellent paintings of those days—mural paintings of the Takamatsuzuka mound, mural paintings of the Golden Pavilion of the Horyuji Temple, ornamental paintings on the windows of the feretory of the Horyuji Temple and an embroidered screen at the Chuguji Temple, Nara Prefecture.

Particularly notable among them are the mural paintings of the Golden Pavilion of the Horyuji Temple and the Takamatsuzuka mound.

The embroidered screen at the Chuguji Temple is one of the oldest extant embroideries in Japan.

These works were depicted by Koguryo people who came to Japan.

Mural paintings of the Golden Pavilion of the Horyuji Temple were drawn by the Koguryo painter Tamjing.

Tamjing was sent to Japan in 610. He was originally a priest. He was also a scholar and a technical expert, a priest of learning and art.

After he came to Japan, Tamjing spread Buddhism and taught Japanese Chinese characters, a method of coloring and a method of making paper. He also drew pictures.

At first, no pictures were drawn on the walls of the Golden Pavilion of the Horyuji Temple, which is supposed to have been built in 607.

After Tamjing invited to Japan, he supposedly drew pictures on the walls of the Golden Pavilion at the request of the Japanese rulers at the time.

Sand and a kind of herb were mixed, which was applied on the ground. Mixed flax hemp and a kind of herb were spread on it and China clay was plastered on it again. Then, pictures were drawn. In this way, mural paintings of the Golden Pavilion were drawn.

The theme of the mural paintings of the Golden Pavilion is a fantastic Buddha legend. Amitabha Tathagata images are drawn in the center of the pictures.

The mural paintings are closely related to Buddhism. This is because the rulers in those days regarded Buddhism as a way to rule the people and because Tamjing was a priest.

Drawn on the walls of the Golden Pavilion are six images of Amitabha Tathagata as preachers of Buddhism. The composition of these images is such that they stand in contrast and the character of each image is well portrayed. The image sitting on a lotus flower and its figure were well drawn.

These mural paintings were fringed by fine lines and colored light green, light red, and dark gray, so the pictures look gorgeous.

The method used for drawing these pictures is unique and their colors are clear. The figures and images are drawn vividly. These are also the characteristic features of Koguryo mural paintings.

The mural paintings of the Golden Pavilion of the Horyuji Temple drawn by Tamjing consisted of 12 big and small pictures, and pictures drawn on 20 small walls below the ceilings—2 pictures on each wall.

However, these mural paintings of the Golden Pavilion were burned in 1949 and were restored in 1968. But the restored pictures are not as good Tamjing's original ones.

The embroidered screen of the Chuguji Temple was completed in 622, of which the original picture is supposed to have been drawn by Koguryo painters including Kasoil.

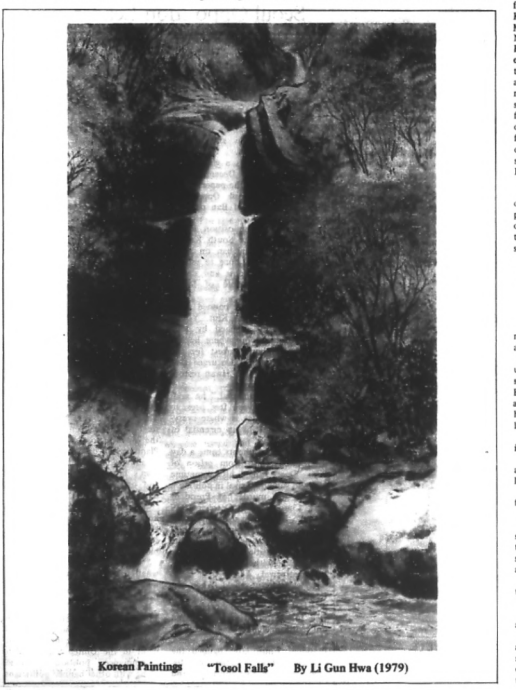
This embroidered screen was dedicated to a deceased aristocrat, according to Buddhist customs. A heavenly paradise is drawn in the center and around it are drawn the moon, lotus flowers, priests, palaces and a Buddha image.

There are many parallels between these pictures and the mural paintings of Koguryo mounds.

In the original picture of the embroidered screen, figures were drawn and around them were portrayed the moon, lotus flowers and fantastic birds. The empty space in the picture are ornamented with embroideries. They are similar to the mural paintings of the Muyong and other mounds.

The lotus flowers of the embroidered screen resemble the lotus flowers in the mural paintings of Koguryo mounds, including the Muyong mound and the Changjon No. 1 mound in style and pattern. Fantastic animals drawn on the embroidered screen are also similar to those of the Tokhung-ri mound and the Muyong mound. Priests' robes depicted on the embroidered screen are not very much different from those of the wrestlers' mound of the Koguryo period. Many features can be seen common to the original picture of the embroidered screen and the mural paintings of Koguryo mounds.

The existing embroidered screen of the Chuguji Temple is incomplete. If the screen is restored to its original state, many points common to Koguryo mural paintings will be seen.



Korean Paintings "Tosol Falls" By Li Gun Hwa (1979)

A part of the embroidered screen of the Chuguji Temple, Nara Prefecture, of which the original picture is supposed to have been drawn by Ka So Il and other Korean painters.

In this way the embroidered screen of the Chuguji Temple has many features similar to Koguryo mural paintings.

This indicates that the Koguryo painter Kasoil played a major role in drawing the original picture on the embroidered screen.

Tamjing and Kasoil drew many original pictures including the mural paintings of the Golden Pavilion of the Horyuji Temple and the embroidered screen and made a contribution to the development of Japanese paintings.

Besides Tamjing and Kasoil, Chamaro, a Koguryo painter, also came to Japan and played an active role in the development of Japanese paintings.

According to Nihon Shoki, the Chronicles of Japan, Chamaro was a Koguryo painter, who came to Japan in 659. But no information on his activities as a painter was available.

In the early 1970s the Takamatsuzuka mural mound was found in Nara Prefecture. The Takamatsuzuka mound is presumed to have been built in the 6th-7th centuries.

Costumes worn by the figures and the method of painting used for the azimuthal deities drawn on the walls of the Takamatsuzuka mound are symmetrical. Colors are harmonious and lines are well balanced. All these features are common to the Koguryo mural paintings.

It is supposed that the mural paintings of the Takamatsuzuka mound were drawn by Koguryo painters who came to Japan, in consideration of the fact that many Koguryo painters played an important role in the development of Japanese paintings in the period.

OLD TALE

Dolsoe and His Snail Bride

Once there lived a peasant whose name was Dolsoe. He was bachelor and lived alone.

It was spring. Dolsoe was breaking up soil, a hoe in his hands. Doing so, he could not help grumbling. Because he thought he would get a good harvest in autumn, he had to have his crops taken away by the landlord.

"Well, what shall I get from plowing this field?"

He murmured, then someone answered from somewhere in very lovely voice.

"Plowing this field, we'll get our food, you and I."

"Who is it?"

Dolsoe looked around expecting someone. But he found no one there. So he continued to plow for some time and then he murmured again.

"What shall I get from plowing this field?"

"We'll get our food, you and I."

That voice, very enchanting like a singing voice, answered again.

At last Dolsoe founded that it was a snail that answered him. Feeling strange, he took it home. He opened a water jar in which he put the snail and asked quietly.

"Well, what shall I get from plowing the field?"

"Plowing the field, we'll get our food to eat, you and I."

So amiable the voice was that he said in spite of himself.

"How shall I be happy, if that snail is my bride!"

At noon, the next day, when he returned home to eat lunch, he found the house put in order and lunch prepared on the table.

Much surprised, he ate the lunch, thinking it tasty and then went out to work on the field.

In the evening, he came back home, having finished his work. That time, the dinner was served by someone. Relishing the meal with a good appetite, he wondered and wondered who served this dinner.

From the next day on, someone who was good at cooking served everyday the dishes at lunch time and dinner time.

One day Dolsoe made up his mind to hide himself and ascertain who this servant was. Pretending to go out to the field, he hid himself behind the hedge.

Then to his great astonishment,

(Continued on page 7)

S. Korean Monthly "Madang" (3)

Women in Wanwol-dong, Largest Prostitution Quarters

Almost All Foreign Clients Are Japanese

(Continued from the previous issue)

Non-Existent Name of Town

There is no longer a street called "Wanwol-dong" in Pusan. The name Wanwol-dong was replaced by "Chungbu-dong" by a measure to change the names of administrative districts enforced on last May 1. Wanwol-dong 1 and 2 are now named Chungbu-dong 2 and 3.

To change the name "Wanwol-dong" was a long-cherished desire of the dwellers of the Wanwol-dong districts.

"Wanwol-dong" always had a dirty and ugly image. It was because Wanwol-dong was a famous red-light district. However, those dwellers, who have nothing to do with the prostitution quarters, were in trouble.

Houses and land prices there nosedived. The lack of public morals in Wanwol-dong exerted a bad influence upon children.

Dwellers in Wanwol-dong made an appeal for a change of the name of the street and staged a campaign for it. Then came the replacement of the name Wanwol-dong by Chungbu-dong. However, though the name Wanwol-dong disappeared as an administrative district, rumors about Wanwol-dong will persist.

It will probably take more than 40 years to put an end to rumors about Wanwol-dong.

Wanwol-dong is located on a hill, commanding a full view of Pusan Port. More than 100 two to five-storied brothels stand there.

Colorful night illuminations in Wanwol-dong remaind people of shopping districts in Myong-dong in downtown Seoul.

It is estimated that some 500,000 clients visited Wanwol-dong a year. No accurate number of clients is available, as the same clients visit there repeatedly. Even if such clients are deducted from the total, the real number is not small.

According to crew members of ocean-going ships, prostitutes in Wanwol-dong excell prostitutes in the red-light quarters of other Southeast Asian countries in personal appearances and attitudes to clients.

Clients who visit Wanwol-dong can be broken down into Koreans (80 percent) and foreigners (20 percent).

More than half of the Korean clients are hooligans. Hooligans there mean those who earn much money compared with the amount of the work they do. They include rascals, illicit Philopon manufacturers, pickpockets, prodigal sons and real estate owners.

The remaining 30 percent are singles, married men and others who drop in at Wanwol-dong after drinking. Other clients are those who stop over in Wanwol-dong on their official trips (to spend a night at brothels and save hotel expenses) or visit there accompanied by their friends or visit there with various excuses. When minors come there, women always drive them away on their own accord and forbid them to enter the houses.

Ninety percent of the foreign clients are Japanese.

Is it because Korea is located near Japan? A trip to Korea is sometimes more economical and easier than a trip inside Japan.

Many Japanese tourists visit Wanwol-dong. Among them are regular visitors.

Other foreigners are those working at U.S. military installations and engineers living in Korea. They include Filipinos and Southeast Asian crew members.

The street of Wanwol-dong

Overnight fees differ according to the clients' "nationalities."

In the case of a class A woman, a Korean client usually pays 30,000 won plus 10,000-20,000 won as a tip, according to their spirit prompts. Foreigners pay 40,000-60,000 won.

A short-stay client in the daytime pays 20,000-30,000 won. When a client does not have money, he makes a present of his glasses, muffler, cosmetics, etc. If a client doesn't have Korean currency, he pays a prostitute his fee by converting dollars to won.

The fee for foreigners is higher than for Koreans. However, they are said to be satisfied with the fee. This is because the fee is lower than in Hong Kong, Japan, Singapore, Taiwan, etc. Furthermore, Korean women are gently and beautiful. The danger of contracting venereal disease is less in Korea than in other Asian countries.

Wanwol-dong is well known among foreign ship crew members.

Parasites on Wanwol-dong

Wanwol-dong has a large number of visitors and a large sum of money is wasted there. Therefore, it is natural that the number of parasites on Wanwol-dong should increase.

Vice-racketeers directly siphon earnings from women. Others support their living as parasites on women or by getting a tiny share of their earnings.

They include the following people:

Messengers – So-called "panderers." They are commonly called "parlormaids" and solicit clients outside brothels. They receive 4 percent of the fee as a reward.

Charwomen – One charwoman is in charge of 3-4 rooms. Their monthly income is about 25,000 won. Almost all of them are poor people living in Wanwol-dong or near there. They depend on this income for living.

Persons who write letters for prostitutes – They write letters for prostitutes to their foreign clients or read letters from them. A few years ago, they mainly wrote English letters. Now many Japanese tourists visit Wanwol-dong, so that there are four persons who specialize in writing letters in Japanese.

The job of writing and reading English letters is no longer so popular. A letter written in Japanese costs 3,000 won.

Those who care for prostitutes' children, who are bastards or those who were born against the women's will – They are wives living near Wanwol-dong. Their monthly income is about 100,000 won.

Restaurants – There are three restaurants catering for women in Wanwol-dong, where meals are provided to about 1,500 prostitutes. A meal costs about 1,000-1,500 won.

Along with them there are about 20 restaurants, which include Chinese restaurants.

Besides them, there are grocery shops, beauty salons, public baths, etc. There are rascals who get money from vice-racketeers by keeping a watch on women in case they attempt to escape from Wanwol-dong. Various kinds of jobs related to prostitution thrive there.

Wanwol-dong appears to be a "sanctuary for criminals." But it becomes an unexpected pitfall for criminals, who come from other places.

Whenever big murder or robbery cases occur, the police authorities first make an investigation of Wanwol-dong. They enter prostitutes' rooms in order to examine clients' I.D.s.

A large number of criminals frequently smuggle themselves into Wanwol-dong.

Vice racketeers and women in Wanwol-dong are familiar with policemen there and detectives in charge in many ways. Therefore, when a suspicious-looking man come to Wanwol-dong, they immediately give the police authorities information on him.

Thus, Wanwol-dong proves to be an unexpected pitfall for criminals.

In return for such information, police wink at vice racketeers' illegal acts. Women also enjoy patronage by police authorities.

Criminals, not knowing this, try to flee the police by hiding themselves in Wanwol-dong in a policeless state.

Criminals are reported and arrested by the police in Wanwol-dong as soon as they come there.

Wanwol-dong has always had close connections with crimes and criminals. (Concluded)

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

DEC. 31, 1982

* A delegation of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania headed by S.E. Moshu, Senior Assistant Secretary of the Defence and Security Commission of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

JAN. 4, 1983

* A protocol on mutual commodity delivery and payments for 1983 between the Governments of the DPRK and the Mongolian People's Republic was signed in Pyongyang.

JAN. 6

* A delegation of the Khaharovsk City Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by its Secretary N.G. Korostelyova arrived in Pyongyang for a visit to Chongjin at the invitation of the Chongjin Municipal Committee of the WPK.

JAN. 8

* A delegation of the DPRK headed by vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam left Pyongyang by air to attend an Extraordinary Meeting of Foreign Ministers of the Coordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries to be held in Nicaragua.

* A delegation of the WPK headed by Kim Sang Jun left Pyongyang by plane for a visit to Cape Verde.

* A trade protocol for 1983 between the Governments of the DPRK and the Republic of Cuba was signed in Pyongyang.

* Jerry John Rawlings, Chairman of the Provisional National Defence Council of Ghana, met a delegation of the DPRK book, photo and handcraft exhibition.

* Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure met the Charge d'Affairs ad Interim of the DPRK Embassy in Guinea.

In the talks with the DPRK Charge d'Affairs ad Interim, the Guinean President expressed full support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification and stressed that the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by President Kim Il Sung is a most fair and realistic one.

JAN. 10

* N.M. Shubnikov, newly appointed Soviet Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* A delegation of the USSR State Committee of Television and Radio Broadcasting headed by its Deputy Chairman A.P. Evstafiev arrived in Pyongyang.

* A government trade delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic headed by vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Herkner Otto arrived in Pyongyang by air.

JAN. 13

* Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Coordinator of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, met vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam, the head of the DPRK delegation at the Extraordinary Meeting of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Coordination Bureau.

At the meeting with vice-Premier Ho Dam, the coordinator said the Nicaraguan Government and people always supported the Korean people in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

JAN. 14

* Hani Habib, newly-appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Syrian Arab Republic to Korea, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

JAN. 15

* A delegation of the Korean Students Committee headed by its vice-Chairman Li Jong Gun and a Korean moviemen's delegation left Pyongyang to attend a meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Union of Students in Greece and to pay a visit to the Soviet Union.

JAN. 16

* An agreement on commodity delivery and payments for 1983 between the Governments of the DPRK and the Hungarian People's Republic was signed in Pyongyang.

JAN. 17

* A Malagasy delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by Rabarivelo Simon Pierre, Advisor to the Presidential Office of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, arrived in Pyongyang.

* A delegation of the Zimbabwe African National Union for the Study of the Juche idea headed by S.R. Jakopo, Political Commisar of Mashonaland East Province of the Union arrived in Pyongyang.

* A delegation of the Zimbabwean University for the Study of the Juche idea headed by M.T. Changunda, Chairman of the Centre for the Study of the Juche Idea at the university, arrived in Pyongyang.

JAN. 18

* N.G. Vaidya, General Director of the Progressive Bookstore of Nepal, arrived in Pyongyang. (KCNA)

(Continued from page 6)

a very pretty girl appeared from the jar in which there was the snail. She began to clean the room and prepare the meal.

Having finished her work, she tried to enter the jar. Dolsoe locked at it and swiftly took her by the arm and asked:

"Who are you?"

The girl, started to tell him shyly the reason why she had become a snail.

"I was a maid of the landlord. I hated him and I wished a tortoise to take me out of the mansion and out of slavery. Then he told me to go to a snail, and so I went to him. Then he told me to put on his veil. Since that time, I have been a snail as you see."

Listening to her story, Dolsoe took off her veil and married her.

Helping each other, Dolsoe and the snail bride lived happily.

New Medical Books Published In Pyongyang

The Scientific Books and Encyclopedia Publishing House have of late brought out new medical books.

They include "Uibangryuchwi" and "Tonguibogam," famous classics of traditional Korean medicine, and medical books of profound and rich scientific and technical contents such as the last three volumes of the 15-volume "Complete Books of Internal Medicine," the first volume of the 15-volume "Complete Books of Surgery," the first two parts of the fourth edition of "Medicine Code of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," and "English-Korean Medical Dictionary."

Rodong Sinmun on Nakasone's U.S. Visit

Rodong Sinmun, organ of the CC of the WPK, on Jan. 25 carried a commentator's article headlined "Aggressive Confab Increasing Danger of War in Asia" which read in full: (Subtitles are ours . . . Ed.)

Offspring of U.S.-Japan Mil. Collusion

New prime minister of Japan Nakasone visited the United States over January 17-21.

It had been a usage for the successive Japanese prime ministers to visit the United States first of all after they took office.

Of course Nakasone followed this usage in his recent U.S. trip. But there was in it something different from his predecessors'. It is the strong powder smell emitted by his trip made at a time when the U.S. imperialists' war moves were assuming unprecedented dimensions.

Nakasone's talks with President Reagan, his talks with high-ranking officials of the government and political, economic and other circles in the United States and the "official statement" on the results of his visit there make it clear that the main purpose of his U.S. trip was to make closer the U.S.-Japan military tie-up, hasten the remilitarization of Japan and step up the new war preparations in Asia. This finds graphic manifestation, above all, in that Nakasone, in his talks with Reagan, passionately laid emphasis on the "relations of alliance" and "common destiny" of the United States and Japan and declared that he would open "a new Pacific era" with this.

Nakasone came out without hesitation with the theories of U.S.-Japan "relations of alliance" and "common destiny" which his predecessors had dared not to mention, but tried to leave concealed. This means that he has deeply entangled Japan in the United States' line of war and virtually offered Japan's destiny on the altar of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war, urged by a foolish dream of gratifying the wild ambition for reinvasion of Asia in cahoots with the U.S. imperialists.

Meanwhile, in stressing the "relations of alliance" so pointedly, the U.S. imperialists intend to stand the Japanese reactionaries as the "leader" of Asia and assign them the role of their agents in the U.S. aggression on Asia.

The Washington confab between the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries was an offspring of their military collusion for realizing the U.S.-Japan joint aggression and domination of Asia through a full-scale inveiglement of Japan into the United States' Asian strategy. It goes without saying that this will open up a dangerous phase for the U.S.-Japan joint aggression against the Asian people.

Alliance of Aggressors

The "relations of alliance" and "common destiny" of the United States and Japan are nothing but alliance and common destiny of the aggressors.

The military collusion between the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries revealed in all its nakedness the aggressive and war-adventurous nature of the U.S.-Japan military alliance; It is a danger signal that the Japanese reactionaries are appearing on the Asian scene as a more dangerous aggression force and trying to plunge the Asian people into another holocaust of war.

Hand in glove with the outside forces across the ocean, the Japanese reactionaries are racing farther along the road of jeopardizing peace in Asia, endangering the national independence of the Asian countries and encroaching upon the Asian people's interests. A rearmed, militaristic Japan heading for overseas expansion – this is Japan the Nakasone government intends to build and the very strategic goal set at the U.S.-Japan summit this time.

Completion of Triangular Mil. Alliance

Nakasone's trip to the United States and his reaffirmation of the U.S.-Japan "relations of alliance" with Reagan are another important move for completing the U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance system.

Before flying to the United States, he made a hasty trip to south Korea and granted 4,000 million dollar loans to the Chon Du Hwan puppet clique and opened "relations of new dimensions" between Japan and south Korea. These "relations of new dimensions" are, needless to say, their military nexus. Thus Nakasone visited the United States and reaffirmed the U.S.-Japan alliance after bringing Japan and south Korea close together to stick to each other military. This means that the triangular military alliance took a big step closer to its completion.

To knock into shape the triangular military alliance is the U.S. imperialists' basic Asian strategy. By forming it the U.S. imperialists seek to establish their control and neocolonial domination over Asian countries through Japan.

The U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries direct the spearhead of the triangular military alliance system against Korea. Korea is the main target of the triangular military alliance. The U.S. imperialists are making haste with the completion of this military alliance with a sinister intention to inveigle the Asian "self-defense forces" as a military strike force in case of "emergency" and make Asian fight against themselves in Korea, thus gratifying their aggressive desire.

According to a report, Nakasone this time brought the Korean straits between Tsushima and south Korea within the "defense sphere" of Japan and claimed "establishment of Japan's complete domination" over it. This means that he openly declared the Korean Peninsula a military operational zone of Japan. It is nobody's secret that the Japanese militarists, together with the U.S. imperialists, worked out a U.S.-Japan-south Korea joint operational plan for an imaginary Korean war under the pretext of "emergency case in the Far East" and frequently stage joint military rehearsals to carry it into practice.

Nakasone's visit to the United States revealed with increasing clarity the dangerous posture of the Japanese reactionaries to take their share in a new war of aggression in Korea.

Joins in American Strategy On Overall Scale

This time Nakasone undertook military burdens from Reagan to actively play the role of the U.S. imperialists' agent in many areas of the Pacific and Asia in every way by joining in their Asian strategy on an overall scale.

The U.S. imperialists claimed that Japan, among other things, defend the "sea routes" stretching far by force of arms.

In agreeing to undertake such military burdens, Nakasone was, needless to say, motivated by the aggressive ambition to stage a comeback to Asian countries and realize the old dream of the "Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere", while partaking of the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy to help them in its execution.

The great danger of the dealing over the Japan's military role at the U.S.-Japan summit lies in that it is not merely for a plan but for a subject to be carried into practice immediately.

After his conclave with the U.S. ruling quarters Nakasone openly declared for the first time that the "U.S.-Japan relations of alliance" reaffirmed by him covered the military aspect. This clearly indicates Japan's intention to set out on the road of overseas military aggression in real earnest by partaking of the U.S. imperialists' war strategy.

Accordingly, the U.S.-Japan talks was focused on the question of putting spurs to the rearmament of Japan.

When the U.S. imperialist bosses demanded Japan make greater defense efforts, complaining that her efforts for increasing "defense capabilities" were insufficient, Nakasone promised them to "make as great defence efforts as possible". He meant by this to pave the way for an unlimited arms buildup and make Japan a "military power."

New Disasters to Japanese People

All the utterances of Nakasone tell us that the Japanese militarists' aggressive nature has not changed.

The Asian people and the world's peace-loving people cannot but heighten vigilance with regard to this.

It will bring new disasters to the Japanese people for Japan to strengthen the relations of alliance with the United States and take a more active part in the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy.

The binding of Japan to the U.S. war line by the Japanese reactionaries has nothing beneficial to Japan's genuine security; it will only endanger her peace, national independence and sovereignty and increase Japan's dependence on the United States.

It may embroil Japan into the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression, contrary to the will of her people, and impose an immeasurable scourge upon them.

The "relations of alliance" with the U.S. imperialists will bring no good results to Japan.

For peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world it is very urgent to check and frustrate the dangerous aggressive collusion between the United States and Japan and the Japanese militarists' reinvasion.

Asia today is not what it was yesterday. The Asian people have appeared on the scene as full-fledged masters of history and are vigorously advancing toward the building of an independent and prosperous new Asia, taking their destinies in their hands.

However desperately the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries may try, they can never stem the advance of the new times and their criminal scheme will go bankrupt.

S. Korea Has to Become Democracy: Kim Dae Jung

Mr. Kim Dae Jung, former south Korean "presidential" candidate, was recently interviewed by Newsweek's Maks Westerman in New York.

Here are excerpts from the interview: (Newsweek, Jan. 31)

WESTERMAN: *Have you been forced into political exile?*

KIM: The (south) Korean "government" was no longer in a position to keep me in prison because the popular pressure for my release was too great. They offered to release me, if I agreed to go to the United States for medical treatment. At first, I did not want to accept. But my friends convinced me that I could undergo treatment more effectively and safely in the United States.

Q. *The U.S. government says your release is a sign that "a spirit of reconciliation" now exists in south Korea. Do you agree?*

A. If the south Korean "government" really intended to improve the situation, it would have pardoned me and allowed me to stay in my home country to engage in political activities. But my sentence was only suspended. That is far from a spirit of reconciliation.

Q. *Is the human-rights situation under "president" Chun Doo Hwan better or worse than under "president" Park?*

A. It is worse. The instances and severity of torture of political prisoners have increased. The restrictions on press freedom are much more severe. The right of labor to organize itself and make legitimate protests has been sharply curtailed. Oppressive measures against and surveillance of students and faculty members have been strengthened. There are also some positive changes – but they are superficial, cosmetic changes that serve to hide the structural repression. Students, for example, are again allowed to grow their hair long, and they no longer have to wear uniforms.

Q. *We have been hearing very little from the south Korean opposition lately. Has it become weaker?*

A. When General Chun took power the Korean people were in a state of shock and terrified of the new "regime". So they kept their mouths shut. But now they have begun to air their grievances and criticism. In terms of the number of people involved, the opposition is not yet as strong as it was under "president" Park. But in terms of the quality, the commitment to the cause, it is stronger now. That is why the (south) Korean "government" had no choice but to release me.

Q. *The Reagan administration claims that its "quiet diplomacy" has helped to bring about your release. Do you believe that?*

A. I am not sure whether this really helped. But in principle, I am for open and public – not quiet – diplomacy when it concerns causes such as democracy and human rights. If Reagan doesn't openly advocate democracy and human rights, then how can the Korean people know that the American government is in favor of such things?

Q. *What do you think President Reagan's motives are in embracing Chun as a great friend of the United States?*

A. Some American leaders believe that political stability in south Korea is necessary to safeguard American interests. But they do not realize that political stability under a dictator is superficial and cosmetic. The silence they take for stability is the silence of the tomb.

Q. *What should the United States do to help improve the human-rights situation in south Korea?*

A. All we want the United States to do is to speak out openly against the dictatorial rule that has been imposed on us. We ask for its moral support. That support can be very effective, because the United States is so heavily involved in south Korea, both militarily and economically. America's open stand in favor of democracy at the end of the regime of "president" Syngman Rhee encouraged us to topple that "regime".

Q. *Has America's image significantly worsened among the south Korean people as a result of President Reagan's reduced emphasis on human rights?*

A. The deterioration of the image already started under President Carter. General Chun's coup was staged while Carter was still in office. The American government had firmly promised to support our people's desire for democracy after "president" Park's assassination. But it did nothing. It kept silent while Korean troops massacred hundreds of people. Even the American military commander, who has the Korean troops under his control, didn't move to stop the massacre. We were very dissatisfied with the attitude. Under Reagan, our disappointment with American policy has increased even more.

Q. *You ardently support reunification of north and south Korea. How do you think it can be brought about?*

A. First, south Korea has to become a democracy. Only when it has a government that can obtain the people's full support will North Korea view it as a strong partner. It will then be easier for south Korea to get the North to negotiate.

Q. *What are your plans? Will you return to south Korea?*

A. I will first spend some time in the hospital. After that I will decide whether to accept an invitation from Harvard University to join it as a visiting scholar. The chances of my returning to south Korea will be very high if democracy is restored. But if necessary, I will return even if I have to risk my personal safety.

Q. *Would you want to run for president again as you did in 1971?*

A. My main concern now is to serve my people and help them restore democracy. I am ready to do that in any capacity.

Nakasone's U.S. Visit

(from page 1)

"Japanese militarism is again emerging as a dangerous force of aggression in Asia. In collusion with U.S. imperialism it may commit reckless crime against Asian peace, the national independence and sovereignty of the Asian people.

"This demands that the Asian people and the peace-loving people of the world heighten vigilance against Japanese militarism and against the aggressive U.S.-Japan collusion."

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